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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/773,982	01/31/2001	David Abkowitz	50277-0386	9336

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EXAMINER
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SALAD, ABDULLAHI ELM I

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/773,982	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ABKOWITZ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Salad E. Abdullahi	<b>Art Unit</b> 2157	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,7-25,27-44,47-51 and 53-63 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,8-11,13-19,21-26,28-31,33-39,41-44,46,48-51 and 53-62 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7,12,20,27,32,40,47,52 and 63 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

Art Unit: 2157

**Response to Amendment**

1. The amendment filed on 1/31/2005 has been received and made of record.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 7-25, 27-44, 47-51 and 53-63 has been considered but are moot in view of new grounds of rejection

***Allowable Subject Matter***

3. Claims 7,12, 20, 27, 32, 40, 47, 52 and 63 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of

Art Unit: 2157

35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 19, 21-26, 28-31, 33-39, 41-44, 46, 48-51, 53-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin U.S. Patent No. 6,078,936 [herein after Martin] in view of Lipsit U.S. Patent No. 6,650,893[hereinafter Lipsit].

As per claim 1, Martin discloses a method of using a first device (see fig. 9, processor 102) to configure information to be displayed on a second device (device 106) that has different display capabilities than said first device, the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of:

- receiving first input from said first device (processor 102), wherein said first input specifies the information to be displayed on said second device(106)(program memory receiving instruction from processor 102 or processor obtaining current version data from data memory 130) (see fig. 9 and col. 12, lines 26-33 and col. 13, lines 10-23); and
- causing said first device to generate a first visual depiction of how the information will appear when displayed on said second device (see fig 9 and col. 12, lines 7-20).
- based on said first input storing data that specifies the information to be displayed on said second device (see fig. 10, and col. 13, lines 25-51);and
- based on said data transmitting for display on said second device the information that said data specifies (see col. 13, lines 25-62).

Art Unit: 2157

Martin does not explicitly disclose: causing said first device to generate a second visual depiction, wherein said second visual depiction depicts said second device.

Lipsit discloses a system for enabling first to device to configure a second device, including causing said first device (102) to generate a second visual depiction (408), wherein said second visual depiction depicts said second device(160) (see figs 1 and 4 and col. 5, line 54 to col. 6, line 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Lipsit such as causing said first device to generate a second visual depiction, wherein said second visual depiction depicts said second device, enabling a user of the first device to visually verify the second device to ensure the desired device is being displayed.

As per claim 2, Martin discloses the method as recited in claim 1, further comprising: receiving second input from said first device, wherein said second input modifies the information to be displayed on said second device(see fig. 13 and col. 15, line 50 to col. 16, line 6); and in response to said second input, causing said first device to generate a modified first visual depiction of how the information, as modified by said second input, will appear when displayed on said second device (see fig. 13 and col. 15, line 50 to col. 16, line 6).

As per claim 3, Martin discloses the method as recited in claim 1, further

Art Unit: 2157

comprising: receiving second input from said first device, wherein said second input specifies a format for displaying the information on said second device (see fig. 5, and col. 11, lines 22-30); and in response to said second input, causing said first device to generate, based on said format, a modified first visual depiction of how the information will appear when displayed on said second device (see fig. 5, and col. 11, lines 22-30).

As per claim 4, Martin discloses the method as recited in claim 1, further comprising: receiving second input from said first device, wherein said second input modifies how the information is to appear when displayed on said second device (see fig. 5, and col. 11, lines 22-30); and in response to said second input, causing said first device to generate a modified first visual depiction of how the information will appear, as modified by said second input, when displayed on said second device (see fig. 5, and col. 11, lines 22-30).

As per claim 8, Lipsit discloses the method as recited in claim 1, further comprising: receiving data from said first device, wherein said data is generated in response to user interaction with said second visual depiction of said second device (see fig. 4 and col. 6, lines 13-48 and col. 9, lines 6-19) based on said data, causing said first device to visually emulate (i.e., display) how said second device would operate in response to said user interaction (see fig. 4 and col. 6, lines 13-48 and col. 9, lines 6-19).

Art Unit: 2157

As per claim 9, Lipsit discloses the method as recited in claim 1, further comprising: receiving data from said first device, wherein said data is generated in response to user interaction with said first visual depiction of the information (see fig. 4 and col. 6, lines 13-48 and col. 9, lines 6-19) and based on said data, causing said first device to generate a modified first visual depiction of how the information will appear when displayed on said second device, as a result of said user interaction (see fig. 4 and col. 6, lines 13-48 and col. 9, lines 6-19)

As per claim 10, Martin discloses the method as recited in claim 1, further comprising: causing said first device to generate a second visual depiction of how the information will appear when displayed on a third device, wherein said third device has different display capabilities than either said first device or said second device (see fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 22-30).

As per claim 11, martin discloses the method as recited in claim 10, wherein said first visual depiction and said second visual depiction are displayed concurrently on said first device (see fig. 5 and col. 11, lines 22-30).

As per claim 13, Martin discloses the method as recited in claim 1, wherein said first device is a general-purpose computer (see fig. 9, element 102).

Art Unit: 2157

7. Claim 14-18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin and Lipsit and further in view of Jamtgaard et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624[hereinafter Jamtgaard].

As per claim 14, Martin and Lipsit discloses substantial features of the claimed invention as discussed above with respect to claim 1,

Martin is silent regarding:

said second device is configured to communicate through a wireless connection.

Jamtgaard discloses a wireless communication system where wireless devices communicate the host computer through wireless connection (see fig. 4 and col. 6, lines 32-67). Therefore, would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Jamtgaard into the system of Martin and Lipsit as this allows a wireless input device to constantly transmit information to the host computer system, thus providing continuous input to an application program on the computer system.

As per claim 15, Jamtgaard discloses the method as recited in claim 14, wherein said second device is a mobile phone (see fig. 4, element 15).

As per claim 16, Jamtgaard discloses the method as recited in claim 1, wherein said first input from said first device is received through a first frame of a window that depicts a web page and wherein said first visual depiction is displayed in a second frame of said window (see col. 6, lines 32-67).



Art Unit: 2157

As per claim 17, Jamtgaard discloses the method as recited in claim 1, wherein the information to be displayed on said second device is a particular portion of content available from a service (see col. 6, lines 32-67).

As per claim 18, Jamtgaard discloses the method as recited in claim 1, wherein the information to be displayed on said second device is an application available from a service (see col. 6, lines 32-67).

As per claim 19, 39, the claim includes limitations discussed above with respect to claim 1, further reciting the second device is a mobile device (see Lipsit fig. 1, element 160).

As per claims 21-31, 33-38, and 41-46, 48-51, 53-62 the claims include limitations similar to those of claim 1-4, 8-11 and 13-18, thus claims 21-31, 33-38, and 41-46, 48-51, 53-62 are rejected same rational as claims 1-4, 8-11 and 13-18).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.


9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Salad E Abdullahi whose telephone number is 571-272-4009. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

Art Unit: 2157

supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-

free)

  
Abdullahi Salad  
Examiner AU 2157  
11/27/2004